

"COLONEL FALSE TO PARTY," NEW YORK MOOSERS AVER

Seeks Complete Ruin of Progressive Cause, Says Caustic Statement of Party Leaders in Metropolis.

National Committee After a Bitter Fight Votes For Endorsement of Hughes-Parker Still on the Ticket.

New York, June 27.—The local Progressive party expressed its opinion of Colonel Roosevelt for coming out for Hughes in a statement issued at the New York County Committee headquarters, No. 408 Fifth avenue, last night. The statement says in part:

"The impressions one gets of Colonel Roosevelt's last night to the Progressive National Committee are its disingenuousness, its sophistry, then its labored attempt at justification, and, finally, the very evident hatred of our President. He very evidently desires to complete the ruin of the Progressive Party, but while he leads up to that proposition many times in the course of his lecture, he merely nibbles and apparently fears to express the direct wish he hopes his audience will understand."

The statement says Colonel Roosevelt fooled the Progressive delegates into believing he would accept their nomination. It assails him for his attacks on President Wilson.

It accuses Mr. Hughes of conducting his campaign in a "mysterious and fuliginous manner." It concludes with the statement that "the Progressive party will live: its ideas are indestructible."

The statement is signed by John J. O'Connell, chairman of the New York County Committee of the National Progressive Party.

GO OVER TO HUGHES.

Chicago, June 27.—By a vote of 32 to 6—nine members not voting and three being absent—the Progressive national committee endorsed last night the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes for President.

The vacancy at the head of the Moose ticket, caused by the declaration of Colonel Roosevelt to accept the nomination for President, was not filled, and will not be filled, as the Progressive party was angrily turned away in its political grave at just 11:15 o'clock.

To make sure that the party had passed away, the committee, after giving its leaders to Hughes without any strings, directed the executive committee to ally itself with the Hughes campaign and do all in its power to aid in his election.

Then, adjourning sine die, the committee departed, leaving Col. John M. Parker of Louisiana, the party's candidate for vice president, to assure his grief as best he may.

What Will Parker Do? He is still on the ticket, but it has no head and will not have. Whether he will resign or decide to go it alone and do what damage he can to Charles Warren Fairbanks will be determined after he has returned to Louisiana and had time to think it over.

An effort to name Victor Mardock of Kansas for President was overruled unanimously voted down. Raymond Robbins, chairman of the recent Progressive convention, announced that if he had to decide right now he probably would sign up with the Wilson forces. He will not make his decision final, however, until after Mr. Hughes has made his statement to the notification committee. There is still a chance that Robbins may land in the Hughes camp, although he expects he will drop over on the Wilson side of the fence.

NEGOTIATE FOR OLD CHURCH TO UTILIZE AS PRECINCT STATION

Negotiations now being conducted by President J. C. Stanley of the board of police commissioners and A. T. DeLemos of 59 Lee avenue probably will result in the lease of the old Swedish Methodist church on Lee avenue as the third precinct police station. The necessary papers have not as yet been signed, but it is expected that the deal will be completed so that formal announcement of it may be made at the next meeting of the board.

The building, which was purchased at auction by Mr. DeLemos about three months ago, was to be used as a branch of the Boys' club, but negotiations fell through and now the building will be repaired and put in condition for occupancy by the police. It contains one floor and the basement and will give ample room for the locker compartment, besides the officers' room and the desk room. When it is occupied, cramped quarters such as exist at the present building at State street and Howard avenue will be done away with.

The lease will be for one year at a rental reputed to be \$450. It is believed by the commissioners that at the expiration of that time the building which will house the third precinct station and a fire house, will be completed and the city will then have quarters of its own.

MARINE BAND CONCERT.

This program will be rendered by the Bridgeport Marine Band Wednesday evening, at Old Mill Green, at 8 o'clock.

"Chaubridge," march, Laurence. "Poet and Peasant," overture, Fr. Suppe. "Masquerade Ball," selection from G. Verdi's opera. "Loveless," waltz, Abe Holzmann. "Echoes," from the Metropolitan Opera House, Theo. Moses-Tobani. "Light Cavalry," overture, Fr. Suppe. "Flama," march, Meyselles. "The Star Spangled Banner," Silro Petril, Conductor.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America opened at Pittsburgh.

Five hundred workmen employed by the Cincinnati Abattoir Co. at Cincinnati went on strike.

WHAT T. R. ASSERTED IN 1913; STAND HE TOOK YESTERDAY

1913. Speaking at a dinner tendered by National Progressives on the eve of his departure for South America, Oct. 3, 1913, his "farewell address," Col. Roosevelt declared:

"The party is solid, and it is the firm determination of the rank and file, no less than the leaders, to preserve its political entity, its solidity and integrity."

"Men and women, I would continue the fight even if I stood entirely alone. I shall continue it with a glad and proud heart because it is made in your company."

"Win or lose, whatever the outcome, I am with you, and I am for this cause to fight to the end. We are dedicated in this great war for righteousness, and while life lasts we cannot and we will not abandon it."

"The men who believe that we will ever betray these ideals or abandon the task to which we have set ourselves do not know us and cannot even guess at the faith that inspires us."

"This movement will never go back, and whatever may betide in the future, of one thing the disciples of an easy opportunism may rest assured—I will never abandon the principles to which we Progressives have pledged ourselves, and I will never abandon the men and women who drew around me to battle for those principles."

1916. In his message declining the Progressive nomination for President yesterday, Col. Roosevelt declared: "Our loyalty is to the fact, not merely to the name, and least of all to the party name."

"Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party."

"The Progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances our duty is to do the best we can, and not to sulk because our leadership is rejected."

"Under existing conditions the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I shall therefore strongly support Mr. Hughes. I cannot accept the nomination of a third ticket. I do not believe that there should be a third ticket."

"Without any regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the Republican Convention, I wish very solemnly to ask the representatives of the Progressive Party to consider at this time only the welfare of the people of the United States."

"I earnestly bespeak from my fellow Progressives their unflinching support of Mr. Hughes."

TWO-FOOT WALL SEPARATES FOES AT HILL HAMLET

Austrians and Italians in Same House on Mountain at Isonzo Front.

Headquarters of the Italian Army, June 27.—Zagora, which is a little mountain hamlet that was buried in oblivion before the war, is famous today as the only point on the Austro-Italian front, and perhaps on any army front, where enemy trench lines actually run into each other. For 400 miles on this front the Austrian and Italian trenches run parallel, being often as close as thirty to fifty yards, but at Zagora they slide into each other, and then slide away again, uphill and down dale, following the general trend of the Isonzo river which empties into the Adriatic sea far above Venice.

The situation at Zagora illustrated the difficult and curious character of the warfare on this front, where there are probably not anywhere opposing lines of trenches crossing so much as a single acre of flat land, for there is no flat land except on a rare mountain top.

"You must see Zagora, they're always fighting there, playing little tricks on each other," said a dispatch staff officer to a correspondent of The Associated Press. He then took down a photographic map and showed two lines of trenches running for miles along the mountain sides. "The upper is the Austrians, and the lower is ours," he explained. "Note that, at Zagora the two lines run together."

It was decided that the best time to see Zagora was in the early morning when the actual firing was desultory. Many miles of walking before daybreak over a pontoon bridge spanning the Isonzo river, and up a mountain-side protected from artillery shells by tunnels, brought the party to the headquarters of the officer in command of the hill forces. The commander conducted his visitors still further up the mountain towards Zagora, already visible as a heap of ruins of what once had been the peaceful home of peasants. The visitors went up at an angle of sixty degrees, in the shelter of old trenches that once had been front trenches. At every turn were visible little plots of wooden crosses where Italian or Austrian soldiers had fallen during the terrific fighting carried on by the Italians to gain their way up the face of the mountain.

"It has been like a sword duel between us all the time," said the commander, "with little artillery fire because either side using guns would, in view of the closeness of the opposing trenches, kill both friends and enemy."

"It's wonderful the way the soldiers have kept up their spirits here," he went on. "For a whole month last fall, when the mountain was a mass of wet rock and mud, when it was possible to get food up only by night, when the men could not be relieved, when to strike a light meant death from a sniper, when our trenches were but hastily constructed piles of stone felt by the Austrians as we pushed them foot by foot towards the mountain top, the men held on with amazing tenacity and heartiness. No one wounded complained. The death struggle developed the best qualities of our men. Even the socialists among them whose principles do not include fighting became some of our best fighters."

As the visitors came full upon the shattered blackened stone walls of the hamlet of Zagora, the commander advised: "Stoop low, now, and run quietly. When you reach our front line, don't talk, don't even whisper. The Austrians will hear you and begin an attack, thinking we ourselves are about to start one."

The party halted near the walls of what once had been a huge country kitchen, built under the lower side of a house, facing toward the mountain top. Within stood men against the wall with rifles in their hands peeping out little apertures. On the other side of this wall, not two feet away, stood silent enemy watchers, always ready to fire. The place might have been

a tomb, so silent were its occupants. The only sound came from the floor where the men were sleeping with their faces covered with blankets to deaden their snores.

This place of Zagora, with its silence fraught with expectant danger, was more impressive than any open field filled with the shriek of bursting shells. The party crept from this silent corner through dark tunnelled ways and zig-zagged about other ruined foundations, walls, where other soldiers stood, and on, down a hill, until the Austrian trenches could be seen through a maze of barbed wire defenses.

An officer pointed to the barbed wire and said: "We are on such intimate relations with the Austrians that we and they use the same barbed wire protection. There isn't room to plant any more and their wires prevent them from getting at us, as well as keeping us from getting at them." Then, with a dulled expression, he pointed to the bodies of soldiers lying in the open space, caught in the wires, fruit of attacks and counter-attacks. "The Austrians won't let us pick up the dead, so there they lay," he explained. "They play the mitrailleuse there until they die." Sometimes it takes a long time. This morning a man who had been there for three days with a fractured leg. At least he doesn't move any more, so he must be dead."

WONT ALLOW CHURCH ABATEMENT OF STREET SPRINKLING ASSESSMENT

The petition of the First English Evangelical church for abatement of its street sprinkling assessment will not be allowed by the claims committee of the common council. C. F. Norton of 63 Morehouse street, a trustee of the church, appeared before the committee last night and asked the abatement. Some time ago members of the committee announced that in the future they would deny these petitions because almost every ecclesiastical society in the city is asking them and the amount in each case is very small. Louis Harkabus of 1052 Broadway avenue asked an adjustment of his taxes, which he claimed were too high. Bridget Thompson sought reimbursement for personal injuries sustained in falling on an icy sidewalk in front of 402 Catherine street, on December 10. She broke her right arm and wrist, incapacitating her for work.

Vincenzo and Augustine Gerald petitioned for abatement of street sprinkling assessment. Mrs. Emily W. Brown of 596 North avenue, asked abatement of a lien for sewer amounting to \$30.87. A petition for abatement on taxes on real estate at 567 Shelton street valued at \$2,000, was entered by Mrs. Mary T. Day, a widow with three small children.

Reimbursement for damages to his automobile caused by a defective street pavement was asked by Louis A. Vosey. Mr. Vosey claims he broke a spring in his car by running into a hole in the pavement under the Congress street bridge on May 26. Repairs cost \$17.75. Priscilla Lane entered a petition for the abatement of interest and expense in connection with assessments for sidewalks and curbs on Singer avenue. Samuel Friedman of 207 Hamilton street petitioned for an adjustment of taxes on property listed in the name of Rachael Friedman. A petition of James E. Casey, of 128 Mine street for an adjustment of the North side sewer waste wash eard. Mrs. Emma C. Hopkins was among the petitioners seeking an abatement of interest and expense in connection with the Singer avenue pavement, East End sanitary trunk sewer assessment and taxes of the 1914 and 1915 list.

A petition for the readjustment of taxes and rebate on real estate at 2668 North avenue, entered by Mrs. Edith Bahn was taken under consideration. The petitioner claims that her property is assessed at a valuation of \$4,400 when the purchase price was only \$3,000. R. R. Ferrett of 318 East Washington avenue petitioned for reimbursement for damages to his automobile caused by a defective street pavement.

E. H. Dillon & Co., 1105 Main street, are prepared to show you the largest line of wantable millinery, shirt waists, silk petticoats, silk petticoats, silk sweaters, white fur scarfs, maline neck ruffs, white cloth coats and guaranteed raincoats ever before seen under one roof.—Adv.

MEXICO, WITH ITS PRINCIPAL CITIES AND STRATEGIC POINTS CLEARLY OUTLINED



Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employees, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employees for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion, and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or
2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employees are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid

directly to the employees as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employees, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employees, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employees, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, Chairman
P. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager,
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager,
Central of Georgia Railroad.
C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager,
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. H. COAPMAN, Vice-President,
Southern Railway.
S. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager,
Western Railway.
P. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President,
New York Central Railroad.

G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager,
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C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager,
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